

Honolulu Star-Bulletin

RILEY H. ALLEN

EDITOR

MONDAY, MAY 29, 1916.

Roosevelt, Wilson And The Hyphen

Col. Roosevelt's latest attack on the "hyphen" is in marked contrast to recent Wilsonian utterances. The president is usually credited with coining the term "hyphenated American," which soon became one of reproach when the "war-plotters" began their activities and pro-German movements threatened the internal peace of the United States.

Now the president is expressing and re-expressing his belief that the vast body of hyphenated Americans are loyal and patriotic. Speaking at the women's training camp at Washington recently the president said:

"You have heard a great deal about the hyphen. I for one have never been deceived. The number of persons of really divided allegiance in this country is very small, and if I had been born in some other country I would, for one, resent the representations which have been made by those who were not the spokesmen of those for whom they pretended to speak in suggesting a divided allegiance.

"I have never had the slightest doubt of what would happen when America called upon those of her citizens born in other countries to come to the support of the flag. Why, they will come with cheers; they will come with a momentum which will make us realize that America has once more been cried awake out of every sort of distemper and dream and distraction, and that any man who dares tamper with the spirit of America will be cast out of the confidence of a great nation upon the instant."

"THE CITY OF THE FUTURE."

Have you an ideal for your city—Honolulu?

What is it?

Is it the ideal of everything subordinated to business and politics?

Is it the ideal of sound business, and of every citizen taking an interest in politics, but neither of them overwhelming beauty and truth and art and social development?

Mayor Foster, secretary of the Civic League of Cleveland, Ohio, is a man with an ideal concerning his city.

He has embodied his ideal in a few eloquent words and called this thought "The City of the Future."

Here it is:

"A city, sanitary, convenient, substantial; where the houses of the rich and the poor are alike comfortable and beautiful; where the streets are clean and the sky blue is clear as country air; where the architectural excellence of its buildings adds beauty and dignity to its streets; where parks and playgrounds are within the reach of every child; where living is pleasant, toil honorable and recreation plentiful; where capital is respected but not worshipped; where commerce in goods is great but not greater than the interchange of ideas; where industry thrives and brings prosperity alike to employer and employed; where education and art have a place in every home; where worth and not wealth give standing to men; where the power of character lifts men to leadership; where interest in public affairs is a badge of citizenship and devotion to the public weal is a badge of honor; where government is always honest and efficient, and the principles of democracy find their fullest and truest expression; where the people of all the earth can come and be blended into one community life; and where each generation will vie with the past to transmit to the next a city greater, better and more beautiful than the last."

"Practical politicians" and "hard-headed business-men" may call all this mere flub-dub. If so, Heaven pity their narrow-mindedness!

"BRITISH FRIGHTFULNESS."

No American newspaper was more savage at the deluded folly of the Irish rebels than the New York World—which is also a savage critic of the British. And no newspaper has been more outspoken than the World in its condemnation of Britain's blunder in the wholesale execution of the leaders.

The Star-Bulletin's comment upon this exhibition of military severity and haste has brought many approving letters. The World's view is even more radical. Says this newspaper:

"Though Premier Asquith refused to give assurances yesterday that no more Irish leaders will be shot before discussion of the matter is possible in the House of Commons, there is reason to hope that the flurry of British Frightfulness is over.

"Like an apology for the irreparable is Mr. Asquith's statement that none have been executed except 'responsible persons guilty in the first degree.' The definition may or may not fit Sir Roger Casement, who was not in Ireland when the plans were laid.

"There is no saner adviser upon Irish policy than

John Redmond, who says the executions are causing increased bitterness among people who deplored the rebellion. From sentiment here we can well believe it; and often public opinion at a distance gives a clearer prevision of the judgment of history than do the passion-fanned utterances of actors in the fray. Great Britain could have afforded to treat the Irish rebels as leniently as it treated Beyers and De Wet.

"There is no question about the law; the lives of all the rebels are forfeit. Yet to act with the full rigor of the law was a blunder which the civil control should never have allowed military authority to commit."

GOOD WORK FOR THE YOUNGSTERS.

Commendable work has been done by Judge Whitney of the juvenile court and Probation Officer Hutton in securing a large house on Nuuanu street which may be used as a juvenile detention home until the next legislature meets. Then a fund may be appropriated sufficient for the purchase of a site and the construction of a building, if no building and site together can be found.

The \$7000 appropriated by the last legislature has been proved insufficient. But the prosperity of the territory is such that if it needs twice \$7000 or three times, to get the right kind of a home for these unfortunate lads, the money should be forthcoming.

Publicity again, as in many other cases of community need, "got action" for the boys. When the public learned that lads under fourteen were being kept in police cells for days and weeks at a time because no detention home was provided for them, sentiment demanded and secured vigorous action. The Star-Bulletin is glad to have been able to give this publicity, though regretting that it should have been necessary, together with attention to the fact that matters were being let drift entirely too indifferently.

If Senator Coke is going to St. Louis as a paid attorney to do politics for Dr. J. H. Raymond or anyone else, the public utilities commission should drop him from its payroll. The commission's cablegram to the attorney, told of in Saturday's paper, revealed a condition of affairs already guessed at. Coke is apparently going to do very little for the commission and a great deal for Democracy and Democratic politics on this trip. If it be true that he secured attorney's fees in advance and is going to St. Louis to earn them, then the commission should suspend his salary without further action. The governor needs some able fighting-men in St. Louis to combat the factional attacks of the McCandless element, but these fighting-men should not be on the public pay-roll.

Former Governor George R. Carter writes the Star-Bulletin that the four-page advertisement of Theodore Roosevelt which appeared in the Saturday Evening Post recently was "paid for by some gentlemen outside the Progressive party who are interested in the situation and feel that this is an important piece of necessary educational work." There is no question but it was an effective piece of publicity. Even the enemies of T. R. have had to admit that.

"Whom the gods would destroy they first make mad" suits Yuan-Shih-Kai's case exactly. His madness was ambition.

Senator Harding says the chief issue of this campaign is the tariff. Just two letters of it, Senator, the T and the R.

Remains to be seen whether what happens to the Republican convention this year is a steam-roller or a Ford.

Ambassador Gerard says peace is in sight. So is the sun—ninety-three million miles away.

Attorney Coke appears able to combine politics and professional activities most profitably.

Hawaii's advertising ought to carry a line "Tame Volcanos Perform While You Wait."

American troops may be moving out of Mexico, but not withdrawing—no, not at all!

Col. Roosevelt's mood is getting more heroic right along.

Latest in revolutionary songs is the Hymn of Hayti.

DAM COMMITTEE TO HAVE REPORT COMPLETE SOON

On its second trip of inspection of the Nuuanu reservoir dam, the committee appointed by the Oahu Loan Fund chairman visited the site yesterday, spending about three hours in their work.

Two members of the committee—B. F. Howland and Carl Andrews—descended into the outlet pipe and examined their way up as far as where the work is in progress on the bottom of the pipe.

The committee will probably report on its investigations some time this week. A meeting is set for Wednesday night in the rooms of the superintendent of public works at the capitol.

Thomas F. Sedgewick, whose report has expressed the suggestion that the dam might not be as safe as it should be, will be invited to the meeting and asked to give his views to the committee.

Those who visited the dam yesterday were Marston Campbell, Carl Andrews, F. B. Smith and B. F. Howland. Ed Lord, the remaining member, was absent on a trip to Hilo.

LITTLE INTERVIEWS

—PHIL DANKY: With five moving picture impressions in Honolulu at the present time the movie world is well represented. This includes one

company working on pictures here, another one ready to begin operation soon, one manager looking over the field and two others taking special pictures of Hawaiian scenes.

—K. KAWANURA: Japan is beginning to take her place in athletics of all kinds. Baseball, tennis and billiards are now represented and with the Waseda University baseball team on the mainland, Kumigae already on his way to meet the tennis stars, and Yamada just completing a successful tour, the showing this year means much to future athletics.

—COL. GEN. D. J. WUDAN: The latest news comes from China regarding the representatives agreeing to support Yuan Shih-Kai. It is a case of diplomacy stretched to trickery. Had these provinces, that is the people, favored Yuan at any time there would have never been a war. Yuan's tactics have been laughable to anyone who realizes the true situation in China.

Letters OF THE WEEK

THE POLICE AND LOST CHILDREN.

Honolulu, May 27, 1916.
Editor Star-Bulletin.
Dear Sir: In regard to Miss Maynard's inquiry as to whether or no lost children should be found by the police—or at least hunted for—it may be interesting to cite a few cases in point.

For some time I conducted an information bureau on the coast, and during that time there were no end of calls for help in finding lost children. My first call for cooperation in this line was always on the chief of police. Immediately he gave orders for every man on duty in my vicinity to be on the lookout. Sometimes the call would extend over the city; but always there was a prompt response, the chief himself often calling me up within half an hour, to hear of any news. I received great help in this way, and the personal interest evinced by the men on duty was remarkable.

Every child we endeavored to reach was found. I am happy to state, the most interesting case being that of a young cripple from New Zealand, who had not been in the town more than an hour. After two hours' search, she was located wandering toward the hotel where she had first been taken by her father. Incidentally, a New Zealander rushed madly into my office, shouting at the top of his voice that he had been responsible for the little girl taking a walk, and that he thanked God she was again with her people. He told how he had suffered tortures for the two hours just passed; and, mopping his forehead and stripping off his right glove, he reached into his pocket, quickly procured a handful of money and flung it over the desk at me. Then he disappeared.

Is it necessary to ask if the police are required as guides to juveniles?

Yours faithfully,
M. P. C.

OPEN LETTER TO MR. JACK CLEARLY.

Honolulu, May 27.
Sir: Having read your article in the Star-Bulletin of May 24 with great interest, and being Irish myself, with a great love for Ireland and all things Irish, I felt I must give my opinion, though, being a woman, perhaps my opinion doesn't count for much.

I was bred, born and lived the first ten years of my life in Ireland. And in those ten years I was brought up in such an atmosphere of hatred to England, and all things English (although my father was English), that I, too, thought and believed England the blackest nation on earth.

I was just steeped in bitterness over the wrongs of Ireland. But when I grew old enough to think for myself I soon found that all the misery and oppressions of Ireland were not caused so much by the British government, but rather by the Irish themselves, by their failure to accomplish anything they set out to do.

Don't get up in arms now and think me disloyal. I love Ireland and the Irish more than anything on earth, but I am not blind to their failings. No one living would be happier than I to see freedom for Ireland; but we will never attain that happy state by rebellion and such outbreaks. The day of rebellion and riots is long past. Ireland to win freedom stoops to the same methods as did Mrs. Pankhurst in winning freedom for women. Did she win the sympathy or respect of the nations or gain her purpose?

All the rebellions and outbreaks of years past are very inspiring to read and fill you with the desire to dare all for freedom's cause. But they accomplish no real good and hurt the long run. A few loyal, big-hearted, splendid, but wrong-thinking men give their lives. That causes hatred and bitter feelings for a time. And this too dies away and the people take up their daily burden of life again.

The fire smolders on, waiting for some man braver than his fellows to stir the blaze again. Don't you think Mr. Clear, the best way to win freedom is by self respect? And do you think the time when the enemy (as we will call England by way of illustration) has so much on her hands is the time for an uprising? Doesn't it seem to you a cowardly act and unworthy a true Irishman? That article on provisional government is a very inspiring thing to read, but it will never win freedom for Ireland.

Doesn't it seem to you that if the Irish people really loved Ireland they would stay and try to build up their own country instead of helping to build America, Canada, Australia and even the much-despised England, and collecting money with which to stir up hatred and rebellion instead of doing material good?

As far back as I can remember the young people of Ireland have been helping to build other countries while their own little "God's country," so named by Hartley Manners, an Irishman and an actor, has been left to ruin.

Let the Irish stay in Ireland; conditions there are better now than ever

before, and there is more inducement to work.

Let them stay and till the soil. Work by the sweat of their brow. Salt the earth with their tears if need be to win a living from it. Build factories for Irish industries. Build schools, colleges and churches. Let a beautiful new Ireland rise from the ashes of the old down-trodden, miserable, though much-loved country.

Teach their children loyalty, honesty, ambition, self-respect and a real love for Ireland. Above all to be just in their thoughts towards all men. Root out hatred and prejudice. Freedom never has, or never will be won by the old methods.

When Ireland can prove to the world that she is self-supporting and self-respecting, even though it be a hundred years from now, then will she prove her right to self-government and will freedom win the day.

Yours for freedom and for Ireland, though not by bloodshed and riots, but rather by education and right thinking.

AGNES ROUSE

SETTLING A WORLD PROBLEM.

Editor Honolulu Star-Bulletin:
Sir: Eugenists and others who are working for the regeneration of the human race are giving much attention to the feeble-minded and unfit, the world over, but particularly in this time in England, France and America.

It is also pleasing to note that something is also being done in Honolulu along these lines.

It will probably be a surprise to many to learn how many, or how great a number of these poor creatures there are in the world, and that this number will increase rapidly unless something is done for them. In England they amount to one in 248 that are feeble-minded, and it is thought there are quite as many in America. Indeed, there are said to be 200,000 there, only a few of whom are cared for in institutions.

The problem of caring for the feeble-minded is a great one and until recently little has been done about it, but now people are beginning to see that this is a question that cannot be ignored.

In the past it has been a problem of the home and the public schools, but with poor success. Some of the states have institutions for the care of these unfortunate, and in England as far back as 1904 the English royal commission took this matter up and attempted to divide the feeble-minded into various grades and to study the proper treatment.

And all agree that they must be segregated in some institution whence they will receive proper treatment and care.

Some of these institutions have been successful in finding means of greatly helping those poor children and in improving their minds to some extent.

At Vineland and at Lincoln this subject is being studied exhaustively and must be a great help to the right treatment and care of these children. There they have tests that show the true capacity of the mind and in what way they are most deficient, and consequently they know the better how to treat them and to what extent they can help them.

Binet's classifications and tests are used in these institutions and are found helpful.

There are no tests, I understand, of the mentality of the children of the public schools here, and consequently the teachers have often to labor in vain over children that are incapable of learning.

These children drift, and for no fault of their own, to the juvenile court, almshouses and hospitals and to the girls' industrial schools, none of which places are suitable for them or capable of helping them.

In this city the best place is probably the girls' industrial school, but even there little can be done for them, and what is worse, at 18 they have to be sent out to be a menace to themselves and others.

This is certainly a great pity and seems near being a crime, because it is sure as can be that they who are sent out into the world in this condition of mind, though they may even know how to earn a living, will be led into crime.

It is most unfortunate that there is no institution here to care for the weak-minded children, where medical care and treatment can help to restore them to their right mind, or as far as possible keep them from doing harm to themselves or others.

Since writing the above I have learned from a friend that in St. Louis they have what are called retention camps for the feeble-minded.

These camps are nothing but old houses that are rented or leased for this purpose and they are said to be a great success and at very little cost.

A few teachers are engaged and they are given 12 or 14 of these chil-

FROM THE ORIENTAL PRESS HERE AND ELSEWHERE

THE SCANDAL OF UNLICENSED DOCTORS.

(From the Nippon Jiji)
Several times the Japanese newspapers have warned our countrymen against certain people practicing medicine without a license. This is not only a dangerous thing anywhere but it is unlawful in any country.

We regret to learn that these unlicensed doctors who have been arrested here are Japanese, and that no other nationality is involved.

According to the police report there,

men to teach and care for and to study out their deficiencies and to help them all they can.

Something of this kind, one would think, could be done here, as it would cost but little, and later on a proper institution could be thought of and perhaps built here in which to care for and give medical treatment to these children.

As this is a most important subject, it is hoped that others will be interested in it and will do their utmost to provide some means or places where these unfortunate children can be taught, cared for and receive medical treatment.

Very truly yours,
GEORGE OSBORNE.

PERSONALITIES

TOMITA KIKUCHI, formerly manager of the Japanese Bazaar of this city, has been decorated by Emperor Yoshihito of Japan for services as military interpreter at Tsingtau. Mr. Kikuchi is at present located in the Marshall Islands where he has gone into business.

MARRIAGE LICENSES

Husto Garcia, Porto Rican 24
Annie Toris, Porto Rican 22
K. Tsumagawa, Japanese 29
Kaya, Japanese 35

Exports of refined sugar from Atlantic ports from January 1 to April 27, last, amounted to 226,291 tons against 25,944 tons for the same period in 1915.

Four Swedish officers, commanding the police in Persia, have been arrested by the Russians.

VITAL STATISTICS

BORN.

SCALLY—In the department hospital, Fort Shafter, Honolulu, May 24, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. John Smith Scally of Fort Kamehameha, a son—Vincent John.

HOLJIMA—In Honolulu, May 29, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Tomotichi Holjima of 214 River street, a daughter—Tatsuko.

KAKALIA—In Honolulu, May 17, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Frank Kakalia of Ena road, Waikiki, a son—Edmund.

TOM—In Honolulu, May 17, 1916, to Mr. and Mrs. Tom Seong of School street, a daughter—Siu Kook.

MARRIED.

PESCAIA-AZEVEDO. In Honolulu, May 26, 1916, Antonio A. Pescaia and Miss Mary Silva Azevedo, Rev. Father Ulrich Taube of the Catholic Cathedral, officiating; witnesses—John Azevedo and Rose Azevedo.
HART-SIMPSON—In Honolulu, May 28, 1916, Miss Mary Lovice Simpson to Frank Hart, at the Methodist parsonage, Rev. Leon L. Loofbourough officiating. Witnesses: Emma Simpson and James J. King.

DIED.

NAMOOEAU—In Honolulu, May 27, 1916, William, a son of Mr. and Mrs. William Auld Kahai Namooeau of 303 Kalihii road, a native of this city, one year, four months and 27 days old.

LUM—In Honolulu, May 27, 1916, Lum Chong of Waianae, Oahu, married, laborer, a native of China, 58 years old.

SHEE—In Honolulu, May 26, 1916, Mrs. L. Chang Sam Shee of Alewa street, widow, a native of Kwangtung, China, 93 years old.

—LET US MEET YOU IN HONOLULU, JUNE 11—

An Investment in Wahiawa--\$1800--terms

3-ACRE town lot with both irrigation and piped water close to railroad station. Frequent trains to Honolulu.

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\$30.00

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VIEIRA JEWELRY CO., 113 Hotel Street

Henry Waterhouse Trust Co., Ltd.

Furnished

1755 Young street	2 Bedrooms	\$35.00
3115 Waiakala road (no children)	3	50.00
1554 Palolo road (Fifth ave.)	3	40.00
1559 Palolo road (Fifth ave.)	2	20.00
1335 Wilder ave. (Mrs. Peck)	2	45.00
Pahoa ave. (partly furnished)	2	17.00
Beach Walk, Waikiki	2	65.00
1116 Lunalilo street	2	50.00

Unfurnished

1711 Anapuni street	3 Bedrooms	\$45.00
Waiakala road (no children)	15	100.00
(Bet. 7th and 8th aves.)		
1877 Kalakaua avenue	2	20.00
1675 Kalakaua avenue	2	25.00
1266 Matlock avenue	2	25.00
1129 Twelfth avenue, Kaimuki	2	25.00
Pahoa avenue	2	20.00
Near 7th ave., Kaimuki		
774 Kinohi street	4	27.50
Cor. Alexander and Dole sts	3	35.00
Twelfth avenue, Kaimuki	3	35.00
2410 Kalakaua ave. (Royal Grove)	3	45.00
Dayton lane	2	16.00

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